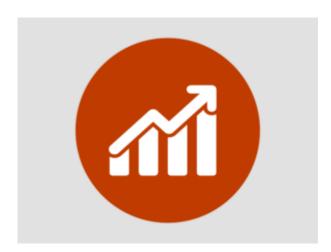
Battery Boosting for Agriculture Stats and Facts



FACTS

Accidents that can be caused by battery boosting in agriculture:

- 1. Improper charging, overcharging, or physical damage to batteries lead to thermal runaway, causing fires.
- 2. Handling high-voltage components without proper training and protective gear can lead to electrical shocks or electrocution, especially during installation, maintenance, or troubleshooting.
- 3. Some battery types, such as lead-acid batteries, contain hazardous chemicals.
- 4. Lead-acid batteries emit explosive hydrogen gas during charging. Inadequate ventilation or improper handling can create explosive environments, leading to potential explosions.
- 5. Battery leaks can release corrosive acids or other harmful substances, posing risks to human health.
- 6. Batteries can generate heat during charging and discharging. If not adequately managed.
- 7. Mishandling or improper installation of batteries and associated equipment can lead to damage, impacting their performance and overall efficiency.
- 8. Batteries can rupture due to manufacturing defects, resulting in the release of hazardous materials.
- 9. Incorrect disposal or recycling of batteries can lead to environmental pollution.
- 10. Moving and handling heavy batteries, and equipment can lead to physical injuries if not done safely.

STATS

- An estimated 2,280 persons (32% of 7,051 motor vehicle battery injuries) were injured as a direct result of a motor vehicle battery explosion.
- Thirty-one percent (31%) of the persons injured by battery explosions were charging the battery (702 persons injured).
- More than one-fourth (26%) of the injuries were associated with an activity involving the battery cables (replacing, securing, or tightening).
- An almost equal number of persons were injured as a result of "jump starting" the battery (19%) or checking/adding fluid (19%).
- The majority (62%) of the 2,280 persons estimated to have been injured by motor

vehicle battery explosions were diagnosed as having chemical burns.
• Twenty one percent (21%) of the persons injured were diagnosed with lacerations.
Almost three-fourths (72%) of those injured suffered an eye.